

## NEW YORK HERALD.

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

All business or news letters and telegraphic despatches must be addressed New York Herald.

Letters and packages should be properly sealed.

Rejected communications will not be returned.

Volume XXXII. No. 283

## AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—BLACK CROCK.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—RIP VAN WINKLE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 11th St.—MAD'S DIVISION.—BLACK-EYED SNEAK.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.—PIERROT.

GERMAN STADT THEATRE, Nos. 45 and 47 BOWERY.—DIE VERLORENEN DOLCH UND LÄUTCHEN.

FRENCH THEATRE, Fourteenth Street.—THE GRAND DOUBLES.

WORLDLY SISTERS NEW YORK THEATRE, opposite New York Hotel.—FRENCH STY.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—ROY BLAN, & Co.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM, Broadway, corner of Third Street.—DEVIL'S AUCION.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth Street.—GERMANIC, EQUINESTRIAN, & Co.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, 2nd and 3rd West 24th Street.—ALADDIN, THE WONDERFUL SCAMP, & Co. Matinee at 2 o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—INGRAM, THE BARBARIAN, & Co. Matinee at 2 o'clock.—LAUGH WHEN YOU CAN, & Co.

STEINWAY HALL.—GRAND CONCERT.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—WHITE, COTTON & SAMPSON'S MINSTRELS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINERS, SINGING, DANCING AND MIMICRY.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 Broadway.—SONGS, DANCES, ACROBATIC, & Co.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 20 Bowery.—COMIC VOICINGS, & Co.

BUTLER'S AMERICAN THEATRE, 473 Broadway.—BALLETS, FANCY, Pantomime, & Co.

EIGHTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, corner Thirty-fourth Street.—SINGING, DANCING, & Co.

BUNYAN HALL, Broadway and Fifteenth Street.—THE FIDELITY.

CENTRAL PARK AMPHITHEATRE, corner of Fifty-ninth Street and Sixth Avenue.—GYMNASIUM, & Co.

HOOVER'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS, BALLADS AND BURLESQUES.

BROOKLYN OPERA HOUSE, Williamsburg.—TAN BROS. SQUAD.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—EXHIBITION OF NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 615 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

[This establishment does not advertise in the New York Herald.]

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Friday evening.—ITALIAN OPERA.—THE HUGENOTS.

## TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Thursday, October 10, 1867.

## THE NEWS.

## EUROPE.

The news report by the Atlantic cable is dated yesterday, October 9.

Minotti Garibaldi, son of the General, and his successor in the command of the revolutionary force operating against Rome, has been, it is said, arrested by the Italian authorities.

Bavaria officially explains her policy to be in support of German consolidation by a union with the Northern Confederation and the perfecting of an alliance with Austria, so that the balance of power between Prussia and Austria may be preserved, the whole Fatherland made one and the peace of Europe firmly secured.

England is preparing to meet an Irish "rising" in the North, and extraordinary precautions are being taken to prevent another Fenian outbreak in Ireland.

The destructive typhoon just recorded occurred at Hong Kong, China, on the 11th of September. The destruction of property was very great. The American schooner Eagle was sunk.

Congress was at 94½ for money in London—a decline, five-twentieths were at 71½ in London in the afternoon—an advance of 1-16. Five-twentieths were at 74½ in Frankfurt.

Cotton declined 1-16 of a penny in Liverpool from the opening, and middling uplands was at 5½ pence in the afternoon. Breadstuffs firm and unchanged. Provisions improved.

## THE CITY.

The Board of Audit met yesterday and heard a number of newspaper claims for various amounts for advertising for the city and the county.

The Atlantic Yacht Club of Brooklyn sailed on the last champion regatta of the season yesterday. The course was from the anchorage off Yacht Harbor to the lightship for cable yachts, and to the southwest spit for open ones and return. The Adrie V. and Fannie won the race.

The Calicut case came up in the United States District Court in Brooklyn yesterday before Judge Benedict. One of the defendants, Mr. Cunningham, was absent, but the rest were duly arraigned on the charge of conspiracy to defraud the government. They made separate pleas of "not guilty." The trial was then postponed until today, when Mr. Cunningham will be arraigned and the cases will all be transferred to the Circuit Court, which meets on the 6th of November.

The Kentucky Bourbon case was called before United States Commissioner White yesterday but owing to the absence of counsel was postponed until Monday next.

Owing to the unavoidable absence of Recorder Hackett in the Court of Sessions Chambers yesterday the case of the two evening papers, the *Gazette* vs. *Mail*, was again postponed.

The German Lloyd's steamship America, Captain Ernst, will leave Hoboken at noon to-day (Thursday), for Bremen via Southampton. The mails for Great Britain and the German States will close at the Post Office at half-past ten o'clock this morning.

The steamship Eagle, Captain M. R. Greene, will leave pier No. 4 North river, at three P. M. to-day, for Havana. The mails for Cuba will close at the Post Office at two o'clock.

The stock market was firm yesterday. Government securities were dull. Gold was heavy and closed at 145½.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

The returns from Pennsylvania indicate that the democratic majority in the State will not be less than 10,000. Woodward (dem.), in the Twelfth Congressional district, is elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Denton. From Ohio the returns continue to show such heavy democratic gains that the defeat of the radical ticket by 5,000 majority is generally conceded. The returns from Iowa are too meagre to indicate anything beyond a heavy republican reduction. The adherents of the victorious party were rejoicing generally throughout the country yesterday over their unexpected triumph. The democratic in this city were especially jubilant, firing salutes and making speeches. A call for a jubilee meeting at Tammany Hall was issued early yesterday and at night the building and vicinity were well crowded. Speeches were made by John Collins, A. Oakley Hall, R. J. Tilden, Jack Rogers and others.

Our Panama letter is dated October 1. Public opinion favored the temporary banishment of Mosquera instead of his execution, for which the people were rife soon after his arrest. His trial was progressing slowly, and it was probable that on account of his extreme old age the Executive clemency would be extended to him. An agent for a British house had gone to Bogota to obtain, if possible, the sum of \$100,000 with which his concern had bribed Mosquera to favor their projects relative to the Panama railroad, but his prospects were not flattering. Gutierrez had not arrived at the capital.

Dates from Central America are received to the 27th ult. The work on the Costa Rica inter-oceanic railway is progressing favorably. Affairs in San Salvador were prosperous.

Our Lima (Peru) correspondence is dated September 22. A revolution broke out in Arequipa on the proclamation of the new constitution. A sharp contest en-

sued, lasting twenty hours and resulting in a long list of casualties, but the revolutionists were finally compelled to give in. A treaty of amity and commerce had been signed between Chile and Peru. The terms guarantee the fullest liberty to citizens of either State in the territory of the other and perfect freedom in commercial transactions.

Dates from Buenos Ayres to the 11th ult. report that the Paraguayan forces at Humaita had been severely beaten on the 24; but a letter from the field, dated the 7th, makes no mention of a fight.

In the Tennessee Legislature yesterday a bill repealing all laws disfranchising colored men from holding office and sitting on juries passed the first reading and was referred.

Our Yokohama (Japan) correspondence is dated August 23, but the most important items of news have been anticipated by our special telegrams from San Francisco. It was reported that the new Tycoon had abdicated and that Prince Owari had succeeded to the throne. The American bark Anna Kimball had been seized for trading in a harbor not yet open to foreigners.

Hannibals made a speech to the negroes in Charles City county recently and advised them that if they could not handle muskets they could set fire to the dwellings of their enemies.

A party of blacks, who had squatted in Norfolk county, Virginia, were recently ordered to vacate by the United States authorities, but refused to do so. They armed themselves and the authorities retired.

General Sheridan left Boston yesterday morning for Albany, receiving warm welcomes all along the route. He was met at Chatham Four Corners by General Sikes and a deputation and at the Albany depot by Governor Fenton and his staff. A serenade was given him in the evening, when he made a characteristic speech and was followed by General Sikes.

The Maryland Democratic State Convention met at Baltimore yesterday and nominated a full State ticket with Colonel Odia Bowie for Governor at the head.

The New Orleans city council has appropriated \$70,000 for the support of colored schools, which are to be established separately from the white ones.

The President, it is stated, is dissatisfied with certain matters in the Treasury Department, and will soon take measures to get rid of McCulloch.

William Murphy, one of the St. Louis boat burners, who was sentenced by a military commission during the war to ten years' imprisonment, has applied for release on a writ of habeas corpus.

## The Extraordinary Counter-Revolution.

We are hurrying onward to our political Niagara; copperheads, radicals and all the fanatical elements are sweeping down the rapids. Up to the time that Congress passed the constitutional amendment, and including that action, the people were satisfied. But when Congress, mistaking the will of the nation, loses its balance upon its giddy summit of power, then it is proper that the people should again rise and assert their will. The people, watching with intense interest the restoration of their social and progressive welfare, see no hope unless they draw the curb upon the power they have invested with authority. The situation is easy of analysis; for, with all the finely woven radical theories of black and white equality, we want to see those practical results which demonstrate that our legislative action has been productive of good. Search where we may, we can find no evidences of good results; the attempt to reconstruct the South has gone on from bad to worse, until the ten unrepentant States drag like a dead weight upon the progress of the nation. Here, in the great republic of the nineteenth century, we go back for precedents in government and find that the Roman system is the only one to which we can adapt ourselves. Thus it is an open acknowledgment that our territorial extension imposes upon us the necessity of a great central force, governing, through a consular organization, all the States that can in any way make a healthy opposition to its power. This principle once well rooted, it takes no prophetic brain to predict the succeeding phases which attended the same system in Rome.

Our people are too sensible to let the power slip out of their hands so quickly. The elections in California and Maine denoted the fact that the people were beginning to reason over the mad acts of a Congress as well as of an Executive that could not understand their desires. The two States named were only the preface to the telling rebuke which we are now giving to our unworthy rulers. Pennsylvania and Ohio, potent in the lists, wheel into line and add their voices to the general outcry against misgovernment. New York, soon to come to the trial by vote, will doubtless follow the example set by the former States. The whole country, in fact, is tired of this crushing process of reconstruction, which weighs with equally destructive power upon both North and South.

The Warren Hastings rule of India may have suited that country; the Roman provincial system may have been adapted to the ignorance of two thousand years ago; but those were cases where force placed pressure on ignorance. Intelligence cannot and will not bear such rule. There have not been men wanting in the radical party to recognize that their power was but short-lived unless they could throw some great ignorant element into the existing intelligence of the country. This element, the negro, they have seized upon and have, by superhuman exertions, floated him to the surface. Less buoyant than the elements around him, he can only be held up until his own specific gravity overcomes our power to sustain him. That failing, he must sink to the level to which his talent fits him, and from which, little by little gaining light, he may rise by his own intrinsic value. To cling to the negro we must sink to his level; by doing which we shall not elevate him but debase ourselves. It has taken some time for the people to appreciate these facts, but that they now are fully alive to them is undoubted. They see that they have been deceived by the political demagogues who have held the negro up as the main element in our revolution when he was only a minor issue. The revulsion of feeling, we regret to say, will, for the moment, be unfortunate for the black man; but this is the fault of his fanatical friends who have forced him upward to a point where he cannot balance himself.

The action of the radical party has not been the creation of a civilization for the negro, but an attempt to turn the white race back to a barbarism which we have been trying to shake off and from which we have been emerging for more than twenty centuries. It must be understood that our people are awakened at last, and are little inclined to march in retreat. The elections of Ohio and Pennsylvania fully demonstrate it. Let it not be supposed, however, that these elections denote a victory for the old democratic party, whose principles, as shown by the rebellion, were "rule or ruin." It shows, on the contrary, that the republican element of the country, tired and disgusted with the radical programme, have, for the moment, stepped aside to give rebuke to their leaders and show them that the intelligence of the United States is not willing to accept a rule that cannot stand

the analysis of common sense. There is a mighty conservative power quietly holding itself in reserve and watching our political fortunes. It is awaiting the next Presidential election, and when the moment comes to strike it will deal a terrible blow; democratic, radical, copperhead and fanatic will go down before it. A President totally unfitted to appreciate the demands made upon him will disappear, and a Congress that has made a party football of the nation will also be deposed to give place to the best men of the country—the true conservative element of real statesmanship.

## Progress of American Comic Literature.

It would be wrong to predicate on the failure of several comic journals which have been started in this country the total absence of the comic element in our current literature. The failure of these journals, notwithstanding the recognized talent of many of their contributors by pen and pencil, can easily be accounted for by a variety of reasons, not the least of which is the fact that almost every one of them has been the organ of a clique—a fact fatal to anything like catholicity in views of either persons or things. Moreover, as the *Herald* has often intimated, it is the habit of the American mind to look for wit and humor, not in a journal specially devoted to the comic, but rather in some corner of almost every newspaper. Consequently according to the grand law of supply and demand, stories, anecdotes and jokes are to be found in almost every American newspaper, relieving agreeably the driest details of news and the dreariest dissertations on political, religious or scientific topics. The annual aggregate of witticisms which are thus scattered throughout the columns of our daily newspapers far exceeds the "fifty-two jokes a-year," which, according to Emerson, are all that can be expected from *Punch* or *Charivari*. The lamentable play of humor in the pages of Washington Irving, the keen wit of Oliver Wendell Holmes, "a fellow of infinite jest"—briefly, the characteristics of each of a long list of humorists, from "Jack Downing" to the author of the "Biglow Papers," the author of the "Georgia Scenes" to "Bill Arp," "Artemus Ward," "Josh Billings," "Mrs. Partington" and "Mark Twain"—amply illustrate the claims of American wit to recognition for individuality, local coloring and power, whatever objection may be made to its proclivity to exaggeration. And it must be conceded that of late a great improvement is manifest in the illustrations of some of the professedly comic papers which have retained an extensive circulation. Poorly enough executed in comparison with those of some of the European journals of a similar class, they exhibit, nevertheless, decided progress. They are far better than formerly in drawing, and they really attest greater fertility of invention than many of their transatlantic models. Moreover, they are, for the most part, quite up to the times in their selections of topics and they respond promptly to the vital interest of the American public in political affairs. In fact, they serve not inefficiently the purposes of the old mutilated statue that used to stand at the end of the Braschi Palace in Rome, and near the shop of the famous jostling barber, Pasquin, whose name was conferred upon it. This statue was for a long time covered with lampoons, or *pasquinades*, upon popes and cardinals and other persons in high station. The principal illustrations of four of our comic journals for this and the following month consist of *pasquinades*, quite vigorous and sharp, upon the President of the United States. Thus, the *Comic Monthly*, with its "New Fable" and its "Game o' Chess"; the *Phunny Phellows*, with its "Great Chief at Washington Putting on the War Paint, Preparing to meet Congress," and with its "Anticipated Tragedy at the Washington Theatre"; the *Budget of Fun*, with its "A. J., his great Political-Theatrical Entertainment for the Fall and Winter Season," and the *Yankee Notions*, with its "Big Chief Andy Johnson," all offer amusing variations of the same theme. The *Yankee Notions* also presents a clever caricature of "Charles (John Hoffman) 'Improved' Readings in America." It is not too much to say that, if the execution of these caricatures were improved proportionately to the latest marvelous developments of the art of wood engraving, they would compare favorably with those of European comic journals, and that in point of originality and wit some of them are quite superior to those which mark the gradual decline of *Punch* from its old standard of excellence.

## The Citizens' Association of New York on the New Court House.

We publish in another part of the *Herald* a communication from the Citizens' Association of New York, of which Mr. Peter Cooper is chairman, addressed to Henry Smith, Esq., President of the Board of Supervisors of the county of New York, on the subject of the delay and enormous cost in building the new Court House. The Citizens' Association only revives the exposures and repeats the arguments made in the *Herald* long ago with regard to this stupendous job. We need not repeat what we have said before or what the Citizens' Association says, but call attention to the communication. The people will there see how infamously the public money is squandered, or rather stolen, by our city officials and contractors. The new Court House will be kept unfinished as long as possible, for it is equal to a gold mine to the corrupt rings of this city. This communication of the Citizens' Association may do some good, but we despair of any change for the better till the whole city government be reorganized.

## The Party Papers on the elections.

The copperhead papers are making a great fuss about the late elections in Pennsylvania and Ohio. They call them democratic victories; but they do not seem to know the cause of the victory. We led the road to the results of Tuesday when we showed up the disreputable action of the radicals in nominating such a fellow as Barnum for Congress in Connecticut. That was the first blow that radicalism received, and from which it never recovered. But it happens, curiously enough, that the two party organs in the city—the copperhead *World* and Jacobin *Tribune*—both supported Barnum.

The copperheads did not know the way before them; but now that the elections have come off they claim for a democratic victory what is only a change of sentiment in the people. The fact is that there is no use at all for party papers. They have no influence, and they had better wind up their business and shut up shop at once.

## President Johnson in the Present Crisis.

A golden opportunity is now before President Johnson to make himself the undisputed master of the political situation and his administration a positive power in the land. If he has any pluck, any sagacity, any clearness of vision in perceiving the advantages of his present position, he will readily understand what is required of him to reach these advantages and to turn them to good account. The great Central States, through the voices of Pennsylvania and Ohio, have spoken on this radical ultimatum of universal negro suffrage and negro supremacy, and it has thus become manifest to all eyes that we are on the verge of one of the greatest revolutions in the annals of our political parties. Mr. Johnson may now do much to give cohesion and direction to this new uprising of public opinion, and a complete reconstruction of his Cabinet is the first essential to meet the demands of this crisis.

In beginning a new administration with an old Cabinet Mr. Johnson undertook a very difficult task; but in attempting from time to time to adapt this old Cabinet to a new order of things, by patching a patch here and a patch there, it was "love's labor lost"—an experiment not only profitless but so fruitful of disasters that he may be thankful it has not cost him his official head. But if, in an official sense, he has escaped the last misfortune of Charles the First or Louis the Sixteenth, it is because his mistakes have served the purposes of his adversaries and they have profited by them. Now, with their own heavy budget of blunders, condemned by the popular voice of the Northern States as far as they have expressed themselves, Mr. Johnson may turn the tables upon the baffled and astounded radicals, and identify his name, his policy and his administration with the great majority of the loyal masses of the loyal North.

To this end he needs a new Cabinet, beginning with the State Department. Retirement would not now be an act of cruelty to Mr. Seward, but an act of kindness. He has outlived his day of usefulness in public life. He belongs to an age and generation, to a political system of dogmas and ideas, that have passed away. The best that his faithful, good man Friday can now do for him is to glorify him at the expense of Mrs. Lincoln, and in mean and scandalous tattle about her little bills as lady of the White House. To get rid, therefore, of the master, in order to be relieved of his man, would be of itself a good move on the part of the President; but much higher and larger considerations call imperiously for a new Secretary of State.

The same broad and general reasons, to a greater or less extent, apply to all the other members of the existing Cabinet, including old Mr. Welles and his ring of spoolmen under the care of Mr. Fox. We understand that Mr. Johnson has been meditating for some time past upon such a stroke of policy; and it has been intimated to us from well informed sources at Washington that he will, in all probability, under the encouragements of these late elections, proceed, without further delay, to active measures. Let him do so; but let him, in the reconstruction of his Cabinet against the implacable radicals, be careful to avoid the other extreme of incurable copperheads. He wants no such official advisers about him as either the two Seymours, or the two Woods, or Mayor Hoffman, Voorhees or Vallandigham. Such dead weights would soon sink Mr. Johnson beyond the reach of a resurrection. He wants men thoroughly identified with the Union cause in the war—men of whom the loyal masses of the North are justly proud, and yet men who are not committed to the revolutionary schemes of radical fanaticism—not visionary, but clear-headed men—such men, if you please, as Grant, Thomas, Sheridan, Hancock, Farragut and Porter.

In the intermediate course thus suggested Mr. Johnson may now do a great work in fusing the conservative Union men of both parties into the victorious party of 1868, leaving Northern radicals, fanatics and copperheads and all the disturbing factions of the day, North and South, high and dry, like the driftwood left on both sides of a great river from a heavy flood. We may say, too, that if the revolutionary programme of the last two sessions of Congress stands condemned by the people, the constitutional amendment upon which the elections of last year were contested stands emphatically endorsed. A Cabinet, therefore, and a message to Congress, framed upon this issue, and especially upon the suffrage settlement embraced in said amendment, would make at once a diversion in both houses of Congress as fatal to the radicals as it would be advantageous to the administration in securing the legislative balance of power. Mr. Johnson will do well to understand that the people have not been following him or fighting his battles in these late elections, but that they have been pronouncing judgment against the vicious negro schemes of radical fanaticism, as they pronounced a year ago in favor of the fair and acceptable scheme of Congress which the radical leaders in their inflated folly and self-conceit abandoned.

## Our News from Italy.

In one of our evening journals we have had a proof of enterprise which is really fitted to alarm some of our older morning journals. A long and costly telegram relating to the situation in Europe appeared in the *Telegram* of Tuesday. The news thus conveyed revealed a knowledge of the situation in Italy which was so full and convincing, that in many minds a revolution of opinion has been produced. The uprising in the Papal States has not been so alarming as we had been led to believe. It is now full time, supposing the insurrection to have been general, that Rome were in the hands of the insurgents. Rome seems to be quiet and fearless. The Papal troops seem to be equal to their task. Headway, if being made at all by the insurgents, is being made but slowly. The Italian government has not interfered. Napoleon has landed no troops. It is difficult, in fact, to resist the conviction that the capture of Garibaldi has converted what was intended to be, and what might have been, a formidable insurrection into a miserable fiasco.

If one of our telegrams of yesterday prove to be correct Napoleon has resolved upon a wise and satisfactory course. The occupation of the whole of the Papal States, with the single exception of the city of Rome, may satisfy Italian ambition, coupled, as the occupation is, with the prospect of getting Rome also on the occasion of the death of the present

Pope. The rumored arrangement can scarcely be less agreeable to the clerical party in France. Italy wants Rome, and Catholics in and out of France have a regard to the comfort of the Holy Father. If Italy will be satisfied with the present occupation of the Papal territory and the prospective occupation of Rome, the clerical party in France will not be without reason for believing that Napoleon is still conscientiously acting the part of the elder son of the Church.

## Mrs. Lincoln and the Partisan Press.

American gentlemen have acquired a reputation over those of any other country for their courtesy to women; but our politicians and partisan journalists certainly cannot claim that distinction. The manner in which some of the republican editors are assailing Mrs. Lincoln, the widow of their martyred chief, is disgraceful. The community of the Five Points would have as much decency and certainly more gratitude. The radical organs of this city, with the old lobby king, Thurlow Weed, attack this poor lady in a shameful manner because she has thought proper to sell some of her dresses and jewelry to relieve herself from pecuniary embarrassment. Has not Mrs. Lincoln a right to sell her own property, as well as any other private individual, without the interference and disgusting comments of the partisan press? Thurlow Weed has been mean enough to publish some details about the cost of a dinner given at the White House to Prince Napoleon and the charge made for it. He says Mr. Seward only paid three hundred dollars for just such a dinner as Mrs. Lincoln paid nine hundred for, insinuating that she wanted the Secretary of the Interior to pay her more than the dinner cost. Even if this were true, which few will be inclined to believe from such an authority, it is disgustingly mean to mention it. The fact is, these old republican politicians have always persecuted Mrs. Lincoln. They made it a grave charge against her because she had a brother in the rebel army, when every one knew she neither had any control over this brother nor could be responsible for his conduct. The truth is, these men, who owed a large debt of gratitude to Mr. Lincoln and his family for the favors they received, have behaved so badly and ungratefully that they are afraid of public opinion and are base enough to attempt to throw odium upon the poor widow of their President. These republican managers, who are now washing their dirty linen before the people, will damage themselves more than the victim of their ingratitude and vengeance. If they have no sense of propriety or decency the people have, and will know how to estimate their odious attacks upon a widowed and defenceless woman.

## The Fenian Fenians.

Those terrible fellows in buckram, the Fenians, are again poking the British lion in the sides and threatening him from Jones' Wood. A muster and parade of the "grand army" of the Irish republic, consisting of a single brigade of "centros" and patriotic recipients of the money of poor servant girls, took place on Tuesday and was followed by libations of lager beer and the usual hackneyed assurances of the wonderful power and prospects of the organization. The servant girls, however, taught by the experience of the last two years, keep aloof, and there is little to be got now when the Fenian hat is passed round. They have been humbugged too often to know now that a flank movement by way of Jones' Wood is directed against their pockets and not against the "cruel Sassenahs." At the last muster and bluster of the ferocious yet funny Fenians the organization was represented by the usual set of gentlemen, gamins, poets, adventurers, filibusters, saints and sinners, who jump up like a "Jack-in-the-box" whenever a policeman is beaten or a prisoner rescued across the ocean. But their race is run, as with Archbishop McCloskey and his clergy against them, their raids on the hard earnings of their poor, honest fellow countrymen in this city have been effectually stopped.

## Impeachment Played Out.

A petition is going round for signatures asking the Fortieth Congress to impeach Andrew Johnson without unnecessary delay. We rather think that impeachment is knocked on the head. The elections on Tuesday settled it. It is laid out flat on the radical platform, and it makes what the old cronies call "a very purty corpse."

## CABINET MINISTERS IN TOWN.

Arrival of Secretary Seward and Postmaster General Randall. The Secretary of State arrived in this city yesterday morning by the early train from Washington, accompanied by his son, Colonel Augustus Seward, and a colored servant. Mr. Seward drove straight to the residence of Mr. Thurlow Weed in Twelfth Street, where he breakfasted and spent the greater portion of the day. In the afternoon he took a drive in the Park and returned to Mr. Weed's house at six o'clock in the evening for dinner.

He leaves the city this morning by the eight o'clock train on the Erie Railroad for Gotham, accompanied by Mr. Weed and family, where he will remain to-day, and then, after a short stay at his birthplace in Orange county, proceed to Auburn, where he is expected on Saturday.

## THE INDIAN TROUBLES.

Gathering of Warriors at Medicine Creek Lodge.—Another River about Batteredfield. The Cheyennes Reported Anxious for Peace. St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 9, 1867.

Despatches received here from Fort Harker say: Superintendent Murphy, under date of Medicine Creek, October 8, writes that there are now assembled at that point four hundred and thirty-one lodges of Indians—one hundred and seventy-one Arapahoes, eighty-five Apaches, one hundred and fifty Kiowas, twenty-five Cheyennes. There are three hundred Cheyenne lodges now moving in. One hundred lodges of Comanches are camped thirty miles below, and Big Mouth's band of Arapahoes, numbering twenty-one lodges, will also be present, making a total of eight hundred and fifty-two lodges, averaging six persons each, or about five thousand Indians. There was some trouble in getting supplies to the hostiles, but Colonel Hufferd was shot at and lost his horse and pistol. The mission so far is considered a great success. The Cheyennes are now said to be anxious for peace.

## Depredations in Idaho.

Idaho advises state that the Boise stage route was attacked by Indians on the 29th of September, the station keeper being killed and his wife wounded.

## THE BOURBON AND BAD BRANDY EXCURSION.

OMAHA CITY, Oct. 9, 1867. The excursion of Western editors to the Rocky Mountains arrived here last evening. A public meeting will be given to-night by the citizens and they will leave for the West to-morrow morning.

## WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9, 1867. 11:30 O'CLOCK P. M.

Rumors of Proposed Cabinet Changes. All manner of rumors are put about to excite in relation to immediate Cabinet changes. There is no foundation for any of them up to the present time. It is, however, a fact that the President is making a serious study of the irregularities and confusion in the various branches of the Treasury Department, and is rapidly losing confidence in Secretary McCulloch. It is not improbable that before Congress meets some changes in the Cabinet may be made, but nothing is at present determined upon.

## Visit of General Schofield to Washington.

Information from Richmond, Va., this evening states that General Schofield left there to-day for this city. He took with him his annual report of affairs in his military district, and it is supposed he is coming on for the purpose of having an interview with General Grant on matters connected with his command.

## Incendiary Speech of Hannibal to the Negroes in Richmond.

As an indication of the animus of the radical party in Virginia, Hannibal, who is its acknowledged leader there, said in a speech in Charles City county a few days since that they had nothing to fear if a war of races should occur. He reviewed the results of registration in each of the Southern States, showing the negroes their physical preponderance in the Gulf States and South Carolina. He said he had no regard for the relative strength of the two races in North Carolina; but in Virginia the white majority is only thirteen thousand. Hannibal and his set number twenty-five thousand, and if they only numbered thirteen thousand each one of them would go with the negroes. They were bound to make common cause with them. "Again," said he to the negroes, "you have no property. The white race owns houses and lands. Some of you are old and feeble and cannot carry the musket, but can apply the torch to the dwellings of your enemies." This sentiment was boisterously applauded.

## Batteries for Fort Mifflin.

The government propeller Racker took on board to-day three light batteries at the Arsenal for Fort Mifflin, near Baltimore.

## Collector at St. Marys, Ga.

John G. Godfrey has been appointed Collector of Customs at St. Marys, Ga., in the place of Mr. Rudolph, resigned.

## Appointments in the Pension Office.

The Commissioner of Pensions has appointed the following: Examining Surgeons—Robert H. Brown, at Kitteridge, Adams County, Mo.; S. C. Clemens, at Manchester, Benning county, Va.; H. C. Sargent, Springfield, Sangamon county, Ill.; M. V. B. Newcomer, Tipton, Ind.

## The Lincoln Monument.

The Washington Lincoln Monument Association closed a contract to-day for a monument, to be built of white marble and to have a height of thirty-six